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J. C. Adams, Esq. M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, President, in the Chair.

William Gray, Esq., York; and
J. W. Stephenson, Esq., 15 New Dorset Place, Clapham Road,
were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* has printed an ephemeris of Encke's comet for January, February, and half of March 1852, and an ephemeris of *Victoria* during its opposition in January. Most of the observers who are likely to make use of these ephemerides are probably supplied with them by the kindness of the superintendent; but if any oversight has occurred, application may be made either directly to the *Nautical Almanac* office, or through Mr. Williams, our assistant-secretary.

New Planet discovered by Dr. A. de Gasparis.[*]

On Dec. 8, 1851, Professor de Gasparis discovered a faint planet in the vicinity of *Saturn*, of which the following are the approximate places:—

1851.	Naples M.T. h m s	R.A. s	Decl. ′ ″
Dec. 8	7 10 6·4	Saturn −31·7	Saturn −2 55
9	7 10 40·3	Saturn −30·5	Saturn −2 59

Hamburg. (M. C. Rümker.)

1851.	Hamburg M.T. h m s	R.A. h m s	Decl. ° ′ ″
Dec. 24	7 8 4	1 45 32·37	+8 10 22·5

Brorsen's Fifth Comet (1851, *October* 22).

This comet has a bright nucleus, and a brilliant tail, more than 1° long.

1851.	Senftenberg M.T. h m s	R.A. h m s	Decl. ° ′ ″	
Oct. 22	8 3	13 39·4	+32 35·5	Approxim.
	17 17 13·5	13 42 1·3	+32 50 6	

"The latter place depends on a rather roughly reduced comparison with Bessel Z. 414; $13^h\ 43^m\ 18^s{\cdot}1\ +33^\circ\ 15'\ 43''$.

"The daily motion is $+6^m\ 16^s{\cdot}6$ and $+1^\circ\ 16'{\cdot}3$."

M. Brorsen adds in a postscript, "The comet has two tails; the less, as in Bessel's drawing, is turned to the sun."

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[*] If the places here given refer to the same object, it must be, in all probability, a satellite of *Saturn*.

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Observations.

LIVERPOOL. Equatoreal. (Mr. Hartnup.)

1851.	Green. M.T. h m s	R.A. h m s	Log $\frac{p}{P}$	N.P.D. ° ′ ″	Log $\frac{q}{P}$	Star of Comp.
Nov. 12	7 2 0·7	15 15 8·84	+8·726	46 21 58·9	−9·8358	B.A.C. 5157
17	6 12 6·5	15 33 54·23	8·751	44 54 71·4	9·7668	— 5287
	6 41 11·6	58·58	8·745	54 60·8	9·7986	— —
	7 14 11·3	63·77	+8·729	54 33·0	−9·8430	— —

The observations are corrected for refraction. P = the equatoreal horizontal parallax in arc, p = the correction for parallax in right ascension in time, and q = the correction in north polar distance in arc.

The following assumed *mean* places of the Stars of Comparison for 1851·0 were derived from the Oxford Observations.

	R.A. h m s	N.P.D. ° ′ ″
B.A.C. 5157	15 30 3·71	46 20 11·19
— 5287	15 49 40·16	46 25 27·75

"On the 12th further observation was prevented by clouds. The comet was very faint on the 17th. The nucleus on the 12th was steadily seen, generally as a very minute star, but occasionally, for intervals of a few seconds, it appeared quite bright, and had a rather large planetary disc. The tail was about 40′ long, and about 2′ broad in the widest part; it was directed from the sun, and was formed by the curvilinear rays of light proceeding from the nucleus and meeting at the end of the tail, which terminated in a point."

Elements.

By M. George Rümker.

Computed from the observations at Senftenberg, Oct. 22; at Vienna, Oct. 24; and at Berlin, Oct. 30.

Perihelion Passage, 1851, Sept. 30·66264, Berlin M.T.

	° ′ ″	
Longitude of Perihelion......	339 46 4	App^t Eq^x.
— Node	41 38 30	Oct. 24, 1851.
Inclination	73 3 0	
Log q	9·214886	

Motion direct.

MM. Vogel and G. Rümker forwarded at the same time an approximate ephemeris from Nov. 8 to Dec. 2, inclusive.

PARTHENOPE.

HAMBURG. Equatoreal. (M. C. Rümker.)

1851.	Hamburg M.T. h m s	R.A. ° ′ ″	Decl. ° ′ ″
Oct. 17	9 44 35·7	29 51 42·1	+3 45 56·6
18	11 4 14·6	29 37 4·3	3 40 0·1
Nov. 2	8 3 22·7	26 14 45·8	+2 29 44·4

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